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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

Joseph Ken Cotten,

No. CV-24-08004-PCT-JAT

Petitioner,

ORDER

V.

Ryan Thornell, Attorney General of the State of Arizona, and Kris Mayes,

Respondents.

Pending before this Court is Petitioner’s Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (“Petition”). The Magistrate Judge issued a Report and Recommendation (“R&R”) recommending that the Petition be denied and dismissed because it is barred by the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act’s (“AEDPA”) statute of limitations. (Doc. 12 p. 14). The R&R further recommended that a Certificate of Appealability and leave to proceed in forma pauperis on appeal be denied. (Doc. 12 p. 14-15). Petitioner filed objections to the R&R. (Doc. 13). Respondents filed a Reply to the Objections. (Doc. 14). Petitioner filed a surreply (Doc. 15) which Respondents moved to strike (Doc. 16). Petitioner filed a response to Respondents’ motion to strike. (Doc. 17).

I. Factual and Procedural Background

The R&R recounts the factual and procedural background of this case. (Doc 12 p. 2-4). Neither party objects to this recounting. Accordingly, the Court accepts and adopts it.

II. R&R Analysis

A federal district court is authorized to grant a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C.

1 § 2254 where a petitioner is “a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court
 2 . . . in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States.” 28 U.S.C. §
 3 2254(a). Such petitions are governed by the AEDPA.¹ 28 U.S.C. § 2244. The AEDPA
 4 imposes a one-year statute of limitations on federal petitions for writ of habeas corpus filed
 5 by state prisoners. § 2254(a). As relevant here, the statute of limitations period commences
 6 on “the date on which the judgment became final by the conclusion of direct review or the
 7 expiration of the time for seeking such review.” § 2244(d)(1)(A)).

8 On July 19, 2021, the Magistrate Judge issued an R&R recommending that the
 9 Petition be denied as barred by the AEDPA’s statute of limitations. (Doc. 12 p. 6-15).
 10 Examining Petitioner’s procedural history in state court, the Magistrate Judge concluded
 11 that Petitioner’s CR 2009-01244 conviction became final on August 12, 2011, 30 days after
 12 the Court of Appeals entered its decision. (Doc. 12 p. 7 (citing Ariz. R. Crim. P.
 13 31.21(b)(2))). Thus, “[t]he ADEPA’s one-year statute of limitations [] began running on
 14 August 13, 2011, and expired one year later on August 13, 2012.” (Doc. 12 p. 7). The
 15 Magistrate Judge then concluded that Petitioner’s CR 2010-00410 conviction became final
 16 on July 19, 2012, 30 days after the Court of Appeals entered its decision. (Doc. 12 p. 8
 17 (citing Ariz. R. Crim. P. 31.21(b)(2))). Thus, “[t]he AEDPA’s one-year statute of
 18 limitations [] began running on July 20, 2012, and expired one year layer on July 20, 2013.”
 19 (Doc. 12 p. 8). The Magistrate Judge concluded that “Petitioner’s habeas Petition
 20 concerning both CR 2009-01244 and CR 2010-00410 is untimely unless equitable or
 21 statutory tolling applies.” (Doc. 12 p. 8).

22 Starting with equitable tolling, the Magistrate Judge explained that “a petitioner is
 23 entitled to equitable tolling only if he shows: ‘(1) that he has been pursuing his rights
 24 diligently, **and** (2) that some extraordinary circumstance stood in his way and prevented
 25 timely filing.’” (Doc. 12 p. 9 (citing *Holland v. Florida*, 560 U.S. 631, 649 (2010))
 26 (emphasis added)). Here, there were more than “ten years of inactivity by Petitioner in his
 27 cases.” (Doc. 12 p. 10). Petitioner offered “no additional reasoning or evidence to explain

28 ¹ The AEDPA applies to cases filed after its effective date, April 24, 1996. See *Lindh v. Murphy*, 521 U.S. 320, 326-27 (1997).

1 his delay in filing.” (Doc. 12 p. 10). Therefore, the Magistrate Judge determined that
 2 Petitioner failed to show that he pursued his rights diligently and failed to show the
 3 existence of “extraordinary circumstances” that were the cause of the untimely filing of his
 4 federal habeas proceeding. (Doc. 12 p. 10-11).

5 Turning to statutory tolling, the Magistrate Judge analyzed Petitioner’s convictions
 6 separately. As to CR 2009-01244, the Magistrate Judge explained that “statutory tolling is
 7 unavailable to Petitioner . . . as he did not timely file a notice of post-conviction relief in
 8 the state court.” (Doc. 12 p. 12). As to CR 2010-00410, the Magistrate Judge concluded
 9 that despite statutory tolling, Petitioner’s federal habeas petition was still filed “more than
 10 five years after the statute of limitations had run.” (Doc. 12 p. 13).

11 Finally, the Magistrate Judge noted that “Petitioner does not claim his innocence”
 12 nor does Petitioner “provide the Court with new evidence . . . that more likely than not
 13 would have prevented a jury from convicting him of the offenses underlying the Petition.”
 14 (Doc. 12 p. 14). Thus, the Magistrate Judge concluded that Petitioner “cannot pass through
 15 the actual innocence gateway to excuse the untimeliness of his federal habeas Petition.”
 16 (Doc. 12 p. 14).

17 Accordingly, because neither statutory nor equitable tolling applied, the Magistrate
 18 Judge determined that Petitioner’s Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus filed on January 8,
 19 2024—years beyond the limitation period for either conviction—was untimely.

20 III. Petitioner’s Objections

21 This Court “may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or
 22 recommendations made by the magistrate judge.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). “[A] party may
 23 serve and file *specific* written objections to the proposed findings and recommendations.”
 24 Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b)(2) (emphasis added). General, global objections do not trigger de
 25 novo review of the entire case. *See Warling v. Ryan*, 2013 WL 5276367, *2 (D. Ariz. Sept.
 26 19, 2013) (“[T]he Court has no obligation to review Petitioner’s general objections to the
 27 R & R”); *Howard v. Sec’y of HHS*, 932 F.2d 505, 509 (6th Cir. 1991); *Haley v. Stewart*,
 28 2006 WL 1980649, * 2 (D. Ariz. July 11, 2006); *accord Martin v. Ryan*, CV-13-00381-

1 PHX-ROS, 2014 WL 5432133, *2 (D. Ariz. October 24, 2014) (“. . . when a petitioner
 2 raises a general objection to an R & R, rather than specific objections, the Court is relieved
 3 of any obligation to review it.”) (collecting cases). If a proper objection is made, the district
 4 judge “must review the magistrate judge’s findings and recommendations de novo.” *United*
 5 *States v. Reyna-Tapia*, 328 F.3d 1114, 1121 (9th Cir. 2003); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P.
 6 72(b)(3) (“The district judge must determine de novo any part of the magistrate judge’s
 7 disposition that has been properly objected to.”).

8 In this case, Petitioner objects to the R&R on multiple grounds. Respondents note
 9 that “Cotten’s objection is confusing and difficult to read.” The Court agrees and does its
 10 best to address Petitioner’s objections. However, the Court will not address any of
 11 Petitioner’s general objections or objections that “merely repeat or rehash claims asserted
 12 in the petition.” *Castillo-Torres v. Shinn*, No. CV-21-00217-TUC-JCH, 2022 WL 326350
 13 at *3 (D. Ariz. Feb. 3, 2022), *motion for relief from judgment denied*, No. CV-21-00217-
 14 TUC-JCH, 2022 WL 2788824 (D. Ariz. July 15, 2022)). Additionally, the Court will only
 15 consider objections relating to timeliness because “[p]rocedural barriers, such as statutes
 16 of limitations . . . operate to limit access to review on the merits of a constitutional claim.”
 17 *Daniels v. United States*, 532 U.S. 374, 381 (2001). Therefore, the Court will not consider
 18 the merits, or the substance, of Petitioner’s arguments relating to due process, equal
 19 protection, or cruel and unusual punishment.

20 **a. Applicable Statute of Limitations**

21 First, Petitioner objects to the Magistrate Judge imposing a statute of limitations on
 22 his Petition because “Arizona’s Constitution does not impose time limitations on the
 23 Defendant’s ‘absolute right’ to appeal.” (Doc. 13 p. 2, 5 (emphasis in original)). Habeas
 24 petitions are not governed by the Arizona Constitution; they are governed by the AEDPA,
 25 which has a one-year statute of limitations. The AEDPA’s statute of limitations is
 26 constitutional. *See, e.g., Green v. White*, 223 F.3d 1001, 1003-04 (9th Cir. 2000) (finding
 27 one-year limitations period does not violate Article I, § 9, clause 2 of the Constitution (the
 28 Suspension Clause)); *see also Delaney v. Matesanz*, 264 F.3d 7 (1st Cir. 2001); *Wyzykowski*

1 *v. Department of Corrections*, 226 F. 3d 1213 (11th Cir. 2000); *Lucidore v. New York State*
 2 *Div. of Parole*, 209 F.3d 107 (2d Cir. 2000); *Turner v. Johnson*, 177 F. 3d 390 (5th Cir.
 3 1999); *Miller v. Marr*, 141 F.3d 976 (10th Cir. 1998).

4 Petitioner also argues that the Magistrate Judge should not have imposed a statute
 5 of limitations because “the Constitution does not contain a specific statute of limitations
 6 period.” (Doc. 13 p. 1, 7). It is irrelevant to Petitioner’s habeas case whether the
 7 Constitution has a statute of limitations because Petitioner is not making a “direct”
 8 constitutional claim;² he is making a claim for habeas relief that is governed by the
 9 AEDPA, which has a one-year statute of limitations. Accordingly, the Magistrate Judge
 10 applied the correct statute of limitations to Petitioner’s case and this objection is overruled.

11 **b. Continuing Violations Doctrine**

12 Next, Petitioner objects to the method the Magistrate Judge used to determine “when
 13 a cause of action acc[r]u[]es,” citing the “continuing violations doctrine.” (Doc. 13 p. 2).
 14 Petitioner contends that there is a “continuing violation” “of his constitutional rights” (Doc
 15 13 p. 5) based on his allegedly cruel and unusual sentence (Doc. 13 p. 3-4), alleged
 16 violations of due process (Doc. 13 p. 3-4), and alleged violations of equal protection (Doc.
 17 13 p. 5).

18 The “continuing violation” doctrine is most often associated with Title VII claims.
 19 See generally *Nat'l R.R. Passenger Corp. v. Morgan*, 536 U.S. 101 (2002). Courts are
 20 reluctant to apply the doctrine to habeas proceedings. See, e.g., *Huff v. Ryan*, No. CV 11-
 21 0773-TUC-FRZ, 2012 WL 6804101 (D. Ariz. Sept. 12, 2012), *report and recommendation*
 22 adopted, No. CV 11-733-TUC-FRZ, 2013 WL 85330 (D. Ariz. Jan. 8, 2013) (rejecting
 23 application of continuing violations doctrine to habeas case); *Abraham v. Bd. of Parole &*
 24 *Post Prison Supervision*, No. 3:17-CV-00198-YY, 2018 WL 5269841, at *4 (D. Or. July

25 ² “[W]hen a state prisoner is challenging the very fact or duration of [the prisoner’s]
 26 physical imprisonment, and the relief [the prisoner] seeks is a determination that [the
 27 prisoner] is entitled to immediate release or a speedier release from that imprisonment, [the
 28 prisoner’s] sole remedy is a writ of habeas corpus.” *Preiser v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475,
 500 (1973) (emphasis added); see also *Thornton v. Brown*, 757 F.3d 834, 842 (9th Cir.
 2013) (“[P]risoner may challenge the ‘fact’ or ‘duration’ of imprisonment only through a
 habeas proceeding.”).

1 29, 2018), *report and recommendation adopted*, No. 3:17-CV-00198-YY, 2018 WL
 2 5268607 (D. Or. Oct. 23, 2018) (“[T] his Court could not locate any authority supporting
 3 the premise that the ‘continuing violations’ doctrine applies in the habeas corpus context.
 4 To the contrary, courts that have considered such an argument have routinely rejected it.”).
 5 Accordingly, this Court will not apply the continuing violation doctrine to Petitioner’s
 6 claim and this objection is overruled.

7 **c. Equitable Tolling**

8 Petitioner then argues that equitable tolling applies because “he has been purs[u]ing
 9 his rights diligently” and that he “satisfies both prongs of *Rasberry v. Garcia*, 448 F.3d
 10 1150, 1153 (9th Cir. 2006).” (Doc. 13 p. 5). The two prongs referenced in *Rasberry* are (1)
 11 a diligent pursuit of rights, and (2) an extraordinary circumstance in the way. *Rasberry*,
 12 448 F.3d at 1153.

13 As to the first prong, the Magistrate Judge was extensive in her review of the record,
 14 concluding that while “Petitioner was arguably diligent in pursuing his claims until
 15 September 2012,” there were “ten years of inactivity by Petitioner in his cases” from
 16 September 2012 to April 2023. (Doc. 12 p. 10-11). In his objections, Petitioner actually
 17 admits that “yes for many years [the] case remained inactive” because “he wanted to knock
 18 out the longest of sentences before he resume[d] appeals.” (Doc. 13 p. 6). He further
 19 explains that the reason he did not file for relief after 2012 was because “he doesn’t know
 20 how pro per, and recently in March of 2023 he found someone he trusts with his freedom
 21 to try and help him seek relief.” (Doc. 13 p. 6). Petitioner’s explanations and alleged
 22 diligence in pursuing his claims “with the motions dated starting from March 2023 on
 23 forward”³ are simply irrelevant; the fact remains that there were *ten years* of inactivity and
 24 Petitioner cannot meet the first prong of the test. (Doc. 13 p. 6). Accordingly, the Court
 25 agrees with the Magistrate Judge and Respondents that Petitioner is not entitled to equitable
 26 tolling. This objection is overruled.

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28 ³ The Court, like the Magistrate Judge, “disagrees with Petitioner’s argument that the superior court invited his untimely PCR petition in 2023.” (Doc. 12 p. 11-13).

1 **d. Post-Conviction Relief Deadline**

2 Petitioner finally contends that “[t]here is a question of whether Rule 32.4(a) is
 3 constitutional, since the ninety day time limitation was enacted by state statute . . . [a]nd
 4 not by the Arizona Supreme Court itself.” (Doc. 13 p. 7); *see Ariz. R. Crim. P.*
 5 32.4(b)(3)(A) (setting time limits for filing Notice for Post-Conviction Relief). Petitioner
 6 does not include any other support for this claim.

7 Generally, alleged errors of state law are not cognizable on habeas. *See Cooper v.*
 8 *Neven*, 641 F.3d 322, 331-32 (9th Cir. 2011) (“[A] petition alleging errors in the state post-
 9 conviction review process is not addressable through habeas corpus proceedings.”). “When
 10 the state law error rises to the level of a due process violation, however, federal habeas
 11 review is available.” *Smith v. Ryan*, 823 F.3d 1270, 1282 (9th Cir. 2016) (citing *Lewis v.*
 12 *Jeffers*, 497 U.S. 764, 780 (1990)).

13 In his objections, while he does refer to due process elsewhere, Petitioner has not
 14 alleged that *this* state law issue rises to the level of a due process violation. Therefore, this
 15 objection falls within the general rule that this Court will not consider errors of state law
 16 as a basis for habeas relief. Accordingly, this objection is overruled.

17 **IV. Motion to Strike**

18 Petitioner filed a reply to Respondents’ reply to Petitioner’s objections. (Doc. 15).
 19 However, a reply to the reply is not permitted under the Rules. *See Fed. R. Civ. P.* 7,
 20 72(b)(2); LRCiv. P. 7.2. Respondents moved to strike Petitioner’s reply because it is an
 21 impermissible surreply. (Doc. 16). While Respondents are correct that procedurally a
 22 surreply is not permitted, the Court nonetheless considered the surreply and it did not
 23 change the outcome of this case. As a result, the motion to strike will be denied.

24 **V. Conclusion**

25 Based on the foregoing,

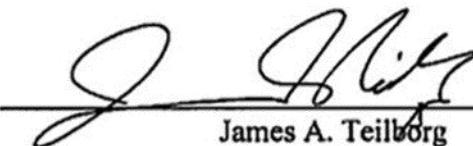
26 **IT IS ORDERED** that the Motion to Strike (Doc. 16) the surreply (Doc. 15) is
 27 denied.

28 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Report & Recommendation (Doc. 12) is

1 accepted and adopted; the objections (Doc. 13) are overruled. The Petition in this case is
2 denied with prejudice, and the Clerk of the Court shall enter judgment accordingly.

3 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that a certificate of appealability is denied.
4 Dismissal of this Petition is based on a plain procedural bar, and jurists of reason would
5 not find this Court's procedural ruling debatable. *See Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484
6 (2000).

7 Dated this 18th day of September, 2024.

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11 James A. Teilborg
12 Senior United States District Judge
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